

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2588.

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £3,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £50,000.

LONDON: Head Office 40, Threadneedle Street.

West End Office 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

6 " 4 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £7,500,000.

RESERVE FUND 4,000,000.

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—G. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

T. E. DAVIES, Esq. S.C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq. Hon. A. P. MCWEENY.

H. HOPPIUS, Esq. L. POENACKER, Esq.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK. D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

A. MC CONACHIE, Esq.

Chief Manager, HONGKONG—T. JACKSON, Esq.

Manager, SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

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RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1. THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong, Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 1; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2. SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3. DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4. INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5. EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6. CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7. WITHDRAWALS may be made demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

19

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £5,000,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND £1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

LEE SING, Esq.

S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.

J. S. MOSES, Esq.

G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

FOON PONG, Esq.

D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS:

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.

Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOVER, Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

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Notices.

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

Commission Agents.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

WE would beg to call attention to our special VERY RARE OLD "LIQUEUR WHISKY," which from its large increase of sale we have decided to reduce to \$10 per case. All goods guaranteed to be of the best quality and at prices which will compare favourably with any other house in the Colony.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1890.

[1892]

W. POWELL & CO.

EX S.S. "CYCLOPS."

A Specially Selected Stock of
LAMPS ! LAMPS ! LAMPS !

with all the latest improvements.

The latest Specialty for every chair "The Stanley Hurricane Lamp," Lamp Wicks and Lamp Sundries.

See Window.

W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange,

Hongkong, 5th July, 1890.

[1892]

MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that he will OPEN THE MARINE HOTEL, on or about the 1st May.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya, West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well Ventilated and well Furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons.

The DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour.

The TABLE D'HOTEL will be supplied with the best the market can provide.

The BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and will be fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES.

WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied.

The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor

Hongkong, 21st March, 1890.

[1892]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

McCarthy's History of the Four Georges. Brown Morocco Leather Shoes. Boots. White Buckskin Shoes and Boots. The Art of Blending and Compounding Liquors and Wines. Lawn Tennis by Wilberforce, 35c. Chess by Green, 35c. Ecarte and Euchre by Linsell, 35c. Golf, Linsell, 35c. Modern Fencer, 35c.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

[1892]

STOCK TAKING SALE.

REDUCED PRICES.

FOR CASH ONLY. TROPICAL TWEED COATS & PANTS, \$13.50. WATERPROOF COATS & INVERNESS CAPES from \$5. DRESS SUITS from \$30. LINEN, DRILL and DUCK SUITS, ENGLISH-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES. UMBRELLAS, SUMMER UNDERCLOTHING in all materials, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

ROBERT LANG & CO.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1890.

[1892]

HEAD OFFICE, 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, HONGKONG, 10th May, 1890.

[1892]

GENERAL NOTICE.

Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1825.

INVESTED FUNDS £7,000,000 Sterling.

ANNUAL INCOME £900,000 Sterling.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI: R. E. WAINWRIGHT, Esq.

AUGUSTUS WHITE, Esq.

F. H. BELL, Esq.

NEIL MACLEOD, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer.

W. T. PHIPPS, Esq., Chief Agent.

AGENCIES:

Amoy—Messrs. Brown & Co.

Canton—Messrs. Rose & Co.

Chefoo—Messrs. Corrane & Co.

Foochow—Messrs. Phipps, Phipps & Co.

Hankow—W. F. Sharp, Esq.

Kobé—Messrs. Browne & Co.

Nagasaki—China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.

Neuchwang—Messrs. Baudin & Co.

Ningpo—Messrs. Kultau & Co.

Peking—Dr. Dugdale, Medical Officer.

Santow—Messrs. Bradley & Co.

Tsinan—Messrs. Wilson & Co.

Yokohama—Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co.

The Standard is an old and wealthy Scottish Office, well-known throughout India and the East, and has acquired a marked character for sound and liberal management.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 9th July, 1890.

[1892]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN HAMBURG.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

[1892]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,

L I M I T E D,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

DAKIN'S EFFERVESCENT SALINE POWDER.

Is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating. It relieves all stomach derangements. It relieves headache and sickness. It allays febrile symptoms.

It quenches thirst.

7s per Bottle.

DAKIN'S IODIZED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Purifies the Blood. Removes Skin Eruptions. Strengthens the System. Is of special benefit to those suffering from the Enervating Effects of the climate.

DAKIN'S VIN DE QUINQUINA.

This Wine will be found of great value as a Tonic in all cases where the system is depressed or where there is the slightest tendency to Malaria or Climatic Debility.

It is prepared from the true Bark in combination with our Finest Port Wine, and is an admirable form of administering at the same time the appetizing properties of the Bark with the strengthening qualities of the Port.

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 30th June, 1890.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD (ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.) HONGKONG.

We invite attention to the following old landed Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money.

The same being specially selected by our London House, and bought direct from the most noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

Per dozen Cases Per Bot.

A Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule..... \$10

B Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule..... 12

C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule..... 14

D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled)..... 18

SHERRIES.

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule..... 6

B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule..... 7.50

C Manzanilla Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule..... 10

CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule..... 10

D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule..... 14

E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)..... 18

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule..... \$4

B St. Estephe, Red Capsule..... 4.50

C St. Julien..... 7

D La Rose..... 11

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule..... 8

B Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark..... 8

C Watson's Aclouri Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark..... 8

D Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule..... 10

E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule..... 12

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule..... 8

B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule..... 10

C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule..... 12

GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name. 10

GIN.

A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule..... 4.50

B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule..... 4.50

C Fine A. V. H. Geneva..... 5.25

RUM.

Fine Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule..... 8

Good Leeward Island..... \$1.50 per Gallon.

LICQUERS.

Benedictine Maraschino

Curaçao Herring's Cherry Cordial

Chartreuse Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, &c.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th June, at All Saints, Fulham, by the Rev. John Gregory, ARTHUR GORTON, eldest son of the late Fred. J. Angier, formerly of Hongkong and Canton, to ALEXANDRA KATE, youngest daughter of the late Edward Mansell, of Fulham.

On Thursday, 10th July, 1890, at Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., ARTHUR RODOLPH NUNN AGASSIZ, I.M. Customs, second son of the Rev. Rodolph Agassiz, M.A., Rector of Radnage, Oxfordshire, to BEATRICE ADELINE HANIECH, fourth daughter of the late Frederick Otto Hanisch.

DEATH.

On the 6th May, at Oxford, MABEL DES BORROU, wife of Egerton B. Leverett-Serivener, Esq., and second surviving daughter of the late Sir Harry Parker, K.C.B., of China and Japan.

Killed by the fall of her horse while riding.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1890.

Now, the Hongkong Athletic Club supporters will expend about \$10,000 in transforming a wilderness into a pleasant place of public resort and amusement—and this is money out of their own pockets; they do not ask the Government for a single cent. A lease for seven years has been obtained, but at the end of that term, there is nothing to prevent the Government from resuming possession should the ground be required for any other purpose.

The Athletic Club promoters have acted throughout in the most liberal and straightforward manner, they have done everything possible to encourage the general practice of many sports and pastimes and to provide a recreation ground that will be a boon to the colony, and yet they find their purely unselfish efforts blocked by a protest to the Government which is a discredit to all who were concerned in its manufacture and manipulation.

Polo players who wish every other interest set aside so that their limited numbers may enjoy themselves, should remember that since the game was first stated in the colony they have had the use from the Government of Causeway Bay rent free, and also a partial monopoly of the Race-course enclosure; and golfers should know that their links ought to be regarded in the light of a special favor, as they obstruct cricket and other forms of recreation for which the centre of the Happy Valley was purposely reclaimed at considerable public expense.

One ground of the protest against the lease to the Athletic Club being confirmed is that the Military applied some time ago for a seven years' lease of the ground to the Bowrington Gardens, and the application was refused. It would be interesting to learn for what purpose the Military wanted this place, and what *quid pro quo* they offered the Hongkong Government for its possession.

To our way of thinking it is about time these absurd military pretensions were summarily curtailed. The War Office already owns some of the most valuable sites in the colony, to which they stick with leech-like pertinacity, and yet we are constantly hearing 'about' military claims and rights which have no actual existence.

The gallant defenders of Hongkong are especially privileged in many respects, and it would be just as well if they discreetly recognised that fact, and abandoned the "grab-all" policy which is so out of keeping with their position here and the traditions of their profession.

We do not propose entering at length into the question of membership of the Athletic Club, as doubtless that will be thoroughly discussed at the meeting convened for Friday next; but of course, although all classes of the community will be eligible, some right of selection must be left to the Club, and candidates must be balloted for on whatever conditions may be arranged. There can be no hardship in this, and it should be remembered that this is the practice in the Jockey Club which leases the race-course from the Government in exactly the same way that the Athletic Club has obtained a lease of Bowrington Gardens.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SILVER BILL.

LONDON, July 12th.
The House of Representatives has voted the Silver Bill by 122 to 90, the majority being all republicans.

DEATH OF THE HON. ALFRED LISTER.

This morning Mr. N. J. Ede received a telegram from Yokohama, which stated that Mr. Alfred Lister had died a short time previously, on board the *Belgic* as she was entering the port.

Mr. Lister left here a week ago, contrary to Dr. Hartigan's wishes, for a short trip to Japan, as he was in extremely bad health, suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys, in its chronic form, which doubtless resulted, as is usual in such cases, in death from exhaustion.

Those who knew the deceased intimately had no hope whatever of his recovery or return to Hongkong from the hour the *Belgic* left here. And indeed, Mr. Lister himself had but little hope, for he persisted in leaving for Yokohama as a last, though faint, hope of partial recovery.

He was a widower, about fifty years of age, and leaves four children in England. The "Colonial Office List" gives his record as follows:

Graduated at University of London, 1863; civil service cadet in Hongkong, 1865; interpreter 1867; acting registrar-general, 1868; acting assistant harbour-master, 1869; sheriff, 1860; deputy marine magistrate, 1870; coroner, 1871; secretary to police inquiry commission, 1872; acting assistant harbour-master, 1873; superintendent of Victoria gaol, 1874; assistant colonial secretary and clerk of councils, 1875; superintendent of Chinese studies, 1875; postmaster-general and collector of stamp revenue, 1875; secretary to board of examiners in Chinese, with seat at the board, 1876; acting colonial treasurer, 1877; treasurer, 1883; member of Executive council, 1884.

We shall probably refer again to his career here in a later issue.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The *Fochow Echo* understands that teamen are losing heavily at present, and been assured that no more picking will take place in the country, owing to the discouraging state of the market.

A *Warrich* officer in Tonquin has been experimenting with carrier-pigeons. The other day the first of a batch that had been released at *Tuyen-Quan* reached *Hanoi* within two hours, having covered 522 kilometres.

H. M. SURVEYING vessel the *Rambler*. Capt. Dawson, arrived here to-day from the Australian Station. She has been surveying in the neighborhood of the *Quetta* rock, and also between the *Proudfoot* light-ship and *Booby Island*. From here she will proceed to the surveying ground near *Shanghai*.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Sanitarium to-morrow, commencing at 5 p.m.:

Overture "Zanzibar" "Auber-Valse" "Immortelle" "Selection" "The Queen's Guard" "Godfrey" Solo "There's a Green Hill" "Galop" "Lustige Brüder" Faust.

Two hundred and fifty dollars was the fine imposed by Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court this morning upon a wealthy Celestial who was caught at the Canton wharf yesterday smuggling fifty taels of opium into the colony, concealed in a clock. The old chap wept bitterly as he counted over the merry Mexicans to the frigid shroff of the Magistracy.

EARRING-SNATCHERS have not yet received sufficient whippings to cause them to give up their nefarious "piggin."

This morning one of these parasites of society was "docked" before Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court, and charged with snatching earrings from a widow in Queen's Road Central last night. The prisoner admitted the charge, and was sentenced to nine months gaol with hard labour and twenty-five strokes of the rattan.

The House of Commons last month Mr. Sutherland asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether it would be convenient to lay upon the table of the House, at an early date, the papers and correspondence in reference to the additional military contribution proposed to be levied on the Straits Settlements—Baron H. de Worms: This matter is still the subject of correspondence, and as soon as this is completed paper will be laid before the House.

THE last homeward voyage of the *Messengers Maritime* steamer *Yangtze* was marked by an extraordinary occurrence in the Red Sea. For twenty-four hours the ship was navigated through a swarm of locusts. The sea was covered with these orthoptera, while traversing a distance of something like 350 miles, and if they had been on land they would have devastated most completely any country. Fortunately all these insects were drowned, and furnished food for the fish, who it may be safely stated rarely have such a meal provided for them.

He was a Kafir bold;

She was a Zulu maid;

All his deep love he told

As o'er the sand they strayed.

Pleasant their lives must be—

Theirs was simplicity,

There was no guile,

Plain in their happiness,

Simple their style of dress,

Shown in no fashion book;

All he wore was a look

Brimful of tenderness—

She wore a smile.

We are courteously informed by the officers of the United States corvette *Alliance*, which arrived here on Sunday to take the place of the *Marion* which went home about two months ago—that she is only a six-gunner, and consequently not regarded as a "sailing ship" within the terms of the International Saluting Convention; hence her silent debut in these waters. It is therefore reasonable to conjecture that war will not be declared. The *Alliance* is the vessel which, in 1881, went to look for the *Jeannette* at the North Pole and got up as far as 80° N. Lat. 80 deg. to min. and E. Long. 11 deg. 13 min.

CAPTAIN H. L. Pearson, who takes command of the *Excellent*, served in the *Pelorus* corvette, of which he was third Lieutenant, on the China Station, under Captain's Bays and Haswell. He was afterwards her second, and finally her senior lieutenant, and as such came home in April, 1868. He had command of the Royal yacht *Osborne* from May, 1876, to June, 1879. When he was succeeded by Lord Charles Beresford, he was promoted captain in December, 1879, and has since served as flag captain to Sir William Dowell, on the China Station, and in command of the *Colossus* in the Mediterranean.

WHEELOCK & CO.'s Freight Market Report dated 11th July, says:—During the period that has elapsed since the issue of our last on the 27th ult., the only feature has been the advance in rates to New York of 5s. per ton, otherwise there has been no change.

Nagasaki-Shanghai: The slight demand previously mentioned still exists, but tonnage remains scarce, the cholera which is reported to have broken out in the former port may affect business.

In this direction, Newchwang to Swatow or Amoy, there is little or no demand, and steamers have lost our coast for Saigon, Bangkok and Rangoon to load rice for Japan, for which voyage they are getting very remunerative rates; there is an offer in the market for a vessel to load from Newchwang to Nagasaki. The British *Mary L. Burritt* and *Mary A. Troop* have received sailing orders from their owners to proceed to Pugot Sound, they will leave in a few days. For London, via usual ports call and Suez Canal:—Rates continue as hitherto for all lines viz., 35s. per ton, the berth is now occupied by the *Mails* and *Holle*, only, but the steamship *Benlaurier* due from April to June, will load at current rates; she will probably remain about a week. *Holle*'s steamship *Cyclone* will be despatched on the 16th instant; her place will be taken by the same Company's steamship *Blomed*. The Mutual steamship *Onsala* and the *Shine* line steamship *Dembijin* are due from Japan about the 15th and 20th instant respectively, and will have quick dispatch. For New York, via usual ports call and Suez Canal:—The departure of the *Port Fairy* on the 3rd instant has left the berth entirely to the steamship *Strathleven* which started booking cargo at 40s. per ton, afterwards advanced to 45s. at which rate she

to the agent. It would do away with the waste of time and money involved in transporting brides from one of their homes to the other, often at great inconvenience and loss. It would make the interchange of little courtesies between the families easy and frequent. But for all these advantages the Chinese do not seem to care, and the most frequent explanation of the neglect of them is that there would be the risk already mentioned. In these two families are such as would in the ordinary course of events be likely to meet, nothing is more amusing to a foreigner than to watch the struggles which are made to avert such a catastrophe. One is reminded of some of our childhood's games, in which one party is "poisoned" and must at all hazards keep out of the way. The only difference between the cases is that in the Chinese game, each party is afraid of being "poisoned" and will struggle to prevent it. There is one set of circumstances, however, in which, despite the utmost efforts, fate is too much both for the poisoners and the poisoned. If during the betrothal of an older person takes place in the family of the mother-in-law, it is generally thought necessary that the girl who is considered as already "belonging" to that family should be present and should perform the same reverence to the coffin of the deceased as if she had been already married. She is (theoretically) their daughter; why should she not come and lament like the rest? If it is possible to arrange it, however, the marriage will be hastened in the event of a death of a person belonging to an older generation, even if a later date had been previously set.

To a foreigner, the Chinese habit of early engagements appears to have no single redeeming feature. It hampers both families, with no apparent corresponding advantages, if indeed there are advantages of any kind. It assumes what is far from certain, and often not at all likely, that the relative position of the two families will continue to be the same. This assumption is contradicted by universal experience. Time and change happen to all, and the insecurity of human affairs is nowhere more manifest than the tenure of Chinese property. Families are going up and coming down all the time. It is a well settled principle in China that matches should be between those who are in the same general circumstances. Disregard of this rule is "sure to bring trouble. But if early betrothals are the practice, the chances of material alteration in the condition of each of the families are greatly increased. When he is engaged the character of the boy, upon which so much of a bride's happiness is to depend, has not perhaps been formed. Even if it has been formed, it is generally next to impossible for the girl's family to learn anything authentic as to what the character is, though to all appearance it would be so easy for them to ascertain by sub-lateral methods. But as a rule, it would appear that they do not concern themselves much about the matter after the engagement is proposed and accepted, and at no time do they give it a hundredth part of the investigation which it seems to us to warrant. If the boy becomes a gambler, a profligate, or dissipated in any other way, there is no retreat for the family of the girl, no matter to what extremities they may be driven. Chinese violation of the most ordinary rules of prudence and common sense in the matter of the betrothal of their daughters is, to a westerner, previous to experience and observation, almost incredible.

A Chinese marriage engagement begins when the red cards have been interchanged, ratifying the agreement. These are in some districts formidable documents, almost as large as a crib-blanket, and are very important as evidence in case of future trouble. It is very rare to hear of the breaking of a marriage engagement in China, though such instances do doubtless occur. In a case of this sort the card of the boy's family had been delivered to the other family, at which point the transaction is considered to be definitely closed. But an uncle of the betrothed girl, created a disturbance and refused to allow the engagement to stand. This made the matter very serious, but as the younger brother was inflexible, there was no help for it but to send the red acceptance card back by the middleman who brought it. This also was a delicate matter, but a Chinese is seldom at a loss for expedients, when a disagreeable thing must be done. He selected a time when all the male members of the boy's family were in the wheat-field, and then threw the card declining the "match" into the yard of the family of the boy, and went his way. None of the women of the family could read, and it was not until the men returned that it was discovered what the document was. The result was a law-suit of contentious proportions, in which an accusation was brought against both the father of the girl and against the middleman. This case was finally adjusted by a money payment. The delivery of the red cards is, as we have remarked, the beginning of the engagement, the culmination being the arrival of the bride in her chair at the home of her husband. The date of this event is wholly dependent upon the pleasure of the boy's family. Whatever accessories the wedding may have, the arrival of the bride is the *de facto* completion of the contract. This becomes evident in the case of second marriages, where there is often, and even proverbially, no ceremony of any sort which must be observed.

The Chinese imperial calendar designates the days which are the most felicitous for weddings, and it constantly happens that on these particular days there will be what the Chinese term "red festivities" in almost every village. The same bridal sedan-chair may be used many times, in regions where it is the custom to have all weddings in the forenoon, second marriages are put off until the afternoon, or even postponed until the evening, marking their minor importance. That the only essential feature of a Chinese wedding is the delivery of the bride at her husband's home, is strikingly shown in those not very uncommon instances in which a Chinese is married without himself being present at all. It is usually considered a very ill omen to change the date set for a wedding, especially to postpone it. Yet it sometimes happens that the young man is at a distance from home, and fails to return in time. Or the bridegroom may be a scholar, and find that the date of an important examination coincides with the day set for his wedding. In such a case he will probably choose "business before pleasure" and the bride will be "taken delivery of" by older members of his family, without disturbing his own literary ambitions.

Of the details of Chinese weddings we do not intend to speak. There are wide variations of usage in almost all particulars, though the general plan is doubtless much the same. The variations appertain, not to, the ceremonies of the wedding alone, but to all the proceedings from beginning to end. It is supposed that the explanation of the singular and sometimes apparently unaccountable variation in these and other usages, found all over China, may be due to the persistent survival of customs which have been handed down from the time of the Divided Kingdom. But very considerable differences in usage are to be met with in regions not far apart, of different dynasties. The saying runs, "Customs vary every ten li," which seems at times to be a literal truth.

In the south of China, as we have already remarked, the transfer of money at the engagement

ment of a daughter, from the parents of the boy to those of the girl, assumes for all practical purposes the aspect of a purchase, which, pure and simple, it often is. But in other parts of China we never hear of such a transaction, but only of a dowry from the bride's family, much in the manner of Western lands at times. Vast sums are undoubtedly squandered by the very wealthy Chinese at the weddings of their daughters, and it is a common adage that to such expenditures there is no limit. But in weddings in the ordinary walks of life, to which all but a small fraction of the people belong, the impression which will generally be made upon the observer foreigner will generally be that there is a great amount of showy gentility, a thin veneer of display beneath which it is easy to see the real texture. The bridal chair is often itself a fine emblem of this truth. Looked at from a distance, it appears to be of the most gorgeous description, but on a nearer view it is frequently perceived to be a most unattractive framework covered with a gaudy set of trappings sometimes much worn and evidently the worse for wear. In some cases there is a double framework, the outer of which can be tilted entirely off, being too clumsy to be carried into a courtyard. The inner chair can be carried through the narrow doors of any Chinese yard, or, if required, into the house itself. The bride is no sooner out of the chair than the process of dismantling the bridal chair begins, in the immediate sight of all the guests, and as a matter of course. The Chinese is not a victim of sentiment, and he fails to see anything incongruous in these proceedings. It not infrequently happens that the respondent garment worn by the bride is hired for the occasion, a fact of which the guests present are not likely to be ignorant. We once saw a garment of this sort, which the bride had just taken off, delivered to the headman in charge of the bridal chair and of the accompanying paraphernalia. Upon examining it, to make sure that it was in as good condition as when it was hired, this man found, or professed to find, a grease-spot upon it, which not only attracted his attention but excited his wrath. He began to talk in loud and excited tones, waxing more and more furious until the guests were all called away from their other occupations to listen to the dispute. Yet the foreign spectator was probably the only person present to whom it occurred that this was an untimely and unseemly proceeding, out of harmony with the time and the circumstances.

The arrival of a first baby is, in the life of a Chinese wife, a very different event from the like occurrence in the life of a wife in Occidental lands. If the child is a boy, the joy of the whole household is of course great, but if on the contrary it is a girl, the depression of the spirits of the entire establishment is equally marked. In such a case, the young wife is often treated with coldness, and not infrequently with harshness, even if, as sometimes happens, she is not actually beaten for her lack of discretion in not producing a son. She has had several daughters in succession, especially if she has borne no son or none which has lived, her life cannot be a pleasant one.

There is a story of a certain noble English lord, who had more daughters than any other member of the aristocracy. When on the Continent travelling, he walked out one day with six of his daughters. Some one who saw him, remarked to a companion, "Poor man." The noble lord over heard the observation, and turning to the person who made it, replied "Not so 'poor' as you think; I have six more at home!" It is, questionable whether any Chinese could be found who would not sympathize with the comment of the bystander, or who would agree with the reply of the father. Indeed, we have serious doubt whether, among all the innumerable myriads of this race, there ever lived a Chinese who had twelve daughters living at once.

It is one of the postulates of Chinese propriety that however much a wife may continue to visit at the maternal home, (and on this point the usages in some regions are very liberal) her children must all be born at their father's house. This is a rule of such unbinding rigour that a breach of it is considered a deep disgrace, and in the effort to avoid it, women will sometimes submit to extreme inconveniences, and run the most serious risks, not frequently, it is said, meeting in consequence with painful and humiliating accidents. To the Occidental question as to the reason for this powerful prejudice against a confinement at a mother's home, the Chinese are able to give no better reply than an affirmation that if such an event should happen, the mother's family may be expected to become very poor. This superstition is so strong that in some localities, if such an event has happened, it is customary for the male of the husband to harness a team to a plough, and proceeding to the home of the girl's parents, plough up their court-yard. The son-in-law must also cook a kettle full of millet or rice for his mother-in-law, by which means the dire extremity of poverty may be avoided. Perhaps, after all, the idea at the bottom of these singular performances is merely the thoroughly Chinese one that, if a married daughter and her children are to come upon her mother's family for their support, poverty will be the certain result, a view which has in it some reason. There is the highest Chinese classical authority for the proposition that if a mother is really anxious to do the best which she can for her infants, although she may not succeed perfectly she will not come far short of success.

This is equally trustworthy Occidental medical authority for the statement as applied to Chinese women: this proposition is a gross error. Undoubtedly superstition directly or indirectly destroys the lives of many Chinese children. But this cause, which is complex in its operations, is probably much less efficient for evil than the utter lack, on the part of the parents, of the instinct of conformity to the most obvious of Nature's laws. Nursing children, as well as those a little larger, are often suddenly chilled, sometimes fatally.

A very large percentage of Chinese infants must die in their first year, not infrequently from fits, the causes of which are sufficiently obvious to foreigners who know the carelessness with which Chinese children are handled. We have known a Chinese mother, in a moment of dissatisfaction, to throw her young and naked infant out of doors into a snow-bank. Another cut off one of her baby's fingers with a pair of dull shears, to save it from fits and was rewarded by seeing it die in convulsions. Such a practice is said to be not uncommon. "Who would have supposed that it would have done so?" her mother remarked to a foreigner. But even if the young mother were endowed with the best of judgment, it would still be impossible for her to secure proper care for her children, for the reason that she is herself only a "child," and in her management of her children, as in other affairs, is wholly subject to the caprices of a platoon of aunts, grandmothers, &c., with whom nearly all Chinese court-yards swarm.

We have known a continual loutness in which a betrothed girl did not mind to attend the funeral of her future father-in-law or mother-in-law, a crying ordeal which she must be glad to escape. Sometimes when she does attend, she merely kneels to the coffin, but does not "lament." It may be in this, as to other griefs, very expeditious.

2. Chinese women when pregnant are living, is constantly referred to not only as a "girl," but as an unmanly girl (*hui mei*), although she may be herself the mother of half a dozen children.

Intimations.

HONGKONG
TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

IMPORTANT

CLEARANCE SALE.

and FURNISHING REQUISITES.

NOW PROCEEDING.

A LSO included in the above Sale, a very fine Collection of OIL PAINTINGS, by known

Artists, and a few SPORTING PLATES at extraordinary Low Prices.

See Circulars.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO., LTD.)

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890.

To-day's
Advertisements

THE SONGEI KOYAH PLANTING CO. LTD.
NOTICE is hereby given that Shares Nos. 2456/216 Scrip No. 12 in the above Company have been declared forfeited for non-payment of FIRST CALL due 16th August, 1890, and fresh Scrip has been issued for the same.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th July 1890.

[1051]

THE SONGEI KOYAH PLANTING CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that unless the 2nd CALL of \$1 per share due 7th June 1890, on shares of the above Company Nos. 716/750, 3476/3405, 2386/1655, 2671/2675, 3441/3445, 4100/4110, 4201/4250, 4276/4285, 4301/4310 is paid to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before the 31st inst. the said shares will be forfeited in accordance with the power given in the articles of association.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th July 1890.

[1054]

A H. F. O. O. K.

SHIP'S COMPRADORE & STEVEDORE,

No. 20, PRAYA CENTRAL,

WING WOO STREET.

Hongkong, 15th July 1890.

[1059]

Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF FINE ART DEPOT.

HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zeitland Street, TO-MORROW, the 16th inst. at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1890.

[1021]

Intimations.

W. S. MARTEL,
ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

AND

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
2, DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890.

[1054]

TO LET UNFURNISHED,
From August 1st.

TWO GOOD ROOMS, with Bath Room, in the Caine Road. Rent moderate. Splendid View of the Harbour.
Apply to

W. S. MARTEL,
2, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1890.

[1099]

SIE N T I N G.

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE,

Consultation free.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1890.

[1037]

THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the Coast in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao and commanding an admirable view facing the South, will be OPENED as an HOTEL on the 1st July next.

Every comfort will be provided for visitors with excellent cuisine and choice Wines.

Hot, Cold, Wine and Sea Water Baths.

Large and well Ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.

A small dairy is attached to the premises.

MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,

Piroprietress.

Macao, 28th June, 1890.

[1078]

HING KEE HOTEL, MACAO.

THE above establishment has been REMOVED to a better and larger House on Praya Grande Central.

L. HING KEE,
Proprietor.

Macao, 8th July, 1890.

[1024]

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

This Association is formed for:

I.—The purpose of countering influences that are, and for a very long time have been, acting against the interests of officers of the British Mercantile Marine.

II.—To watch over and guard the interests of its members.

III.—To maintain the proper dignity of the profession.

N.B.—PUBLIC MEETINGS of this Association will be held at 8.30 P.M., every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at No. 2, HIGH STREET—the temporary quarters—until further notice.

All Masters and Officers are cordially invited to join.

By direction of the Committee,

Hongkong, 28th May, 1890.

[1010]

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st March has been declared at the rate of 6 1/2% per Annum. Coupons (11) attached to Gold Share Warrants may be cashed and Dividends on Silver Share Warrants issued locally will be paid on and after 16th July, at the Hongkong Branch Office.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Macao.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—203 per cent, premium, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$10 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.
Canton Insurance Company Limited—\$120 per share, buyers.
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 84 per share, sellers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$355 per share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$86 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$63 per cent, premium, sales and buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$36 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—110 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$180 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—30 per cent, dis., sellers.
Dowries Steamship Company—\$56 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$175 per share, sellers.
Liaon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$95 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$95 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent, premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent, premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent, premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$1 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, nominal.
Punjab and Sunglei Dua Samantan Mining Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, sellers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$8 per share, nominal.
Tongkun Coal Mining Co.—\$250 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.
The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share, sellers.
The Songel Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.
Crucksank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nominal.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—50 cent, dis., sellers.
The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, nominal.
The Darvel Bay Trading Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$30 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$93 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$51 per share, sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$35 per share, sellers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, sellers.
The Lubuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, nominal.
The Loring Planting Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, sellers.
The Jelbun Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$48 per share, sellers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers.
The Shamen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan—\$14 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Marina, Limited—par, nominal.
EXCHANGE
ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 36;
Bank Bills, on demand 36;
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 36;
Credits at 4 months' sight 37;
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 37;
ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 443;
Credits, at 4 months' sight 453;
ON INDIA, T. T. 224;
On Demand 223;
ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 714;
Private, to day 723;
MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Perak*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore on the 15th instant at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on the 21st.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco on the 26th ult., left Yokohama on the 15th instant, and may be expected here on the 21st.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Particia*, with the Canadian mail, from Vancouver, left Yokohama for Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hongkong on the 8th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Ajaz*, from London, left Singapore on the 11th instant, and is due here on the 17th.

The steamer *Alberta*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the morning of the 13th instant, and is due here on the 19th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Thibet*, left Bombay on the 8th instant at noon for this port, and is due here on the 25th.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Fenwick & Co.'s Register.)
To-day 77;
Barometer 30.07;
Barometer 30.07;
Barometer 30.07;
Thermometer 80°;
Thermometer 80° (Wet bulb);
Thermometer 80° (Wet bulb);
Thermometer 80°;
Thermometer 80°;
Thermometer 80° (Wet bulb);
Thermometer 80° (Wet bulb);
Thermometer 80°;

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

14th July, 1890.—At 4 p.m.											
STATION	Latitude	Long.	Temp.	Humidity	Wind.	Dir.	Force	Waves	W.	W.	W.
W. N. W. Stock	25.02	110	80	80	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
Tokyo	35.03	131	82	84	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
Nagasaki	32.03	131	82	84	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
Shanghai	30.02	131	82	84	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
Woochow	29.10	131	82	84	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
Amoy	30.24	131	82	84	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
Swatow	29.11	131	82	84	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
Hongkong	29.11	131	82	84	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
Macao	30.03	131	82	84	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
Holloway	29.11	131	82	84	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
Haiphong	29.11	131	82	84	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
Bolito	29.11	131	82	84	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...
Manila	29.11	131	82	84	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ...

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS
ABYSSINIA, British steamer, 2,346, Geo. A. Lee, 24th June—Vancouver 30th May, Yokohama 15th June, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.
BRINGOL, British steamer, 1,158, R. Farquhar, 10th July—Kobe 3rd July, Coal and Matches—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 3,120, J. M. Cavalry, 13th July—San Francisco 14th June, Honolulu 22nd, and Yokohama 8th July, Mail and General—P. M. S. S. Co.
DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 656, R. Beltran, 3rd May—Manila 30th April, General—Brandt & Co.

EDENDALE, British steamer, 1,566, R. Humphrey, 9th July—Bangkok 20th July, Rice—Adamson, Bell & Co.

FAME, British steamer, 1,17, W. W. Allan—Hongkong Government tender.

FERDIX, British steamer, 1,336, John Ruthen, 8th May—Saigon 30th April, Rice—Russell & Co.

FRER, Danish steamer, 397, C. A. Lund, 10th July—Pakoh 7th and Holloway 9th, General—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

ALBERTA, Liverpool

OCIO, Manila

PEKIN

THIBET

14th July, 1890.—At 10 a.m.

STEAMERS

London, 10th July—Vancouver 30th May, Rice—Russell & Co.

London, 10th July—London

London,